



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

B6

[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: JUL 9 2004

IN RE:

Petitioner:

Beneficiary:

[REDACTED]

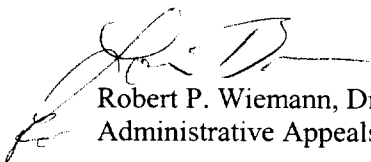
PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Skilled Worker or Professional Pursuant to Section 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[REDACTED]

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

Identifying data added to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
disclosure of information

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**DISCUSSION:** The preference visa petition was denied by the Director, California Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a residential care facility. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a live in residential care aide. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by an individual labor certification, the Application for Alien Employment Certification (Form ETA 750), approved by the Department of Labor.

The regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) states in pertinent part:

*Ability of prospective employer to pay wage.* Any petition filed by or for an employment-based immigrant which requires an offer of employment must be accompanied by evidence that the prospective United States employer has the ability to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner must demonstrate this ability at the time the priority date is established and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. Evidence of this ability shall be either in the form of copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements.

Eligibility in this matter hinges on the petitioner's ability to pay the wage offered as of the petition's priority date, which is the date the request for labor certification was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the Department of Labor. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d). The petition's priority date in this instance is August 14, 1998. The beneficiary's salary as stated on the labor certification is \$8.69 per hour or \$18,075.20 per year.

Counsel initially submitted insufficient evidence of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. In a request for evidence (RFE), dated October 24, 2002, the director requested the petitioner's federal income tax returns some of which was already contained in the record. The director required additional evidence to establish the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence as well as evidence that the beneficiary possessed the experience listed on the ETA 750 Application for Alien Employment Certification.

With the initial petition and in response to the RFE, counsel for the petitioner submitted the petitioner's owner's 1999 Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income tax return reflecting an adjusted gross income of \$20,932.00. Schedule C of the return reflected a net profit for a business other than the petitioner of \$2,069.00. Counsel also submitted the petitioner's 1998, 1999 and 2000 Form 1120 U.S. Corporate Income Tax Return. The tax return for 1998 reflected a taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions of - \$2,313.00. Schedule L of the return reflected current assets of \$2,482.00; current liabilities of \$20,528; and, net current assets of - \$18,046.00. The tax return for 1999 reflected a taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions of - \$2,224.00. Schedule L of the return 1120 reflected current assets of \$12,570.00; current liabilities of \$37,242.00; and net current assets of - \$24,672.00. The tax return for 2000 reflected a taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions of - \$7,578.00. Schedule L of the return reflected current assets of \$10,602.00; current liabilities of \$37,100; and, net current assets of - \$29,522.00.

Counsel submitted a letter from Araceli Dimaguila, Director of Nursing at Shadow Hills Convalescent Hospital, who stated that the beneficiary had been employed as a Licensed Vocational Nurse from 1994 to the present. The letter is dated November 6, 2002.

The director determined that the evidence did not establish that the petitioner had the ability to pay the proffered wage and denied the petition.

On appeal, counsel states that the petitioner's owner owns significant real estate consisting of rental properties as well as additional convalescent homes. Counsel also states that the petitioner's owner also has a "Time Account" in the amount of \$100,000.00. Counsel submits copies of various real estate and financial documents.

Counsel's argument is not persuasive. The petitioning entity in this case is a corporation. Consequently, any assets of the individual stockholders including ownership of shares in other enterprises or corporations cannot be considered in determining the petitioning corporation's ability to pay the proffered wage. See *Matter of M*, 8 I&N Dec. 24 (BIA 1958; AG 1958); *Matter of Aphrodite Investments Limited*, 17 I&N Dec. 530 (Comm. 1980); and *Matter of Tessel*, 17 I&N Dec. 631 (Act. Assoc. Comm. 1980). It must be noted, that the evidence of record does not credibly establish ownership of any properties by the petitioner. Instead, the documentary evidence provided related to one of the petitioning entity's owners. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) will not consider the financial resources of individuals or entities who have no legal obligation to pay the wage. See *Sitar Restaurant v. Ashcroft*, 2003 WL 22203713, \*3 (D. Mass. Sept. 18, 2003).

In determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage during a given period, CIS will first examine whether the petitioner employed and paid the beneficiary during that period. If the petitioner establishes by documentary evidence that it employed the beneficiary at a salary equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the evidence will be considered *prima facie* proof of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. In the instant case, the petitioner did not establish that it employed and paid the beneficiary the full proffered wage in any of the relevant years.

If the petitioner does not establish that it employed and paid the beneficiary an amount at least equal to the proffered wage during that period, CIS will next examine the net income figure reflected on the petitioner's federal income tax return, without consideration of depreciation or other expenses. Reliance on federal income tax returns as a basis for determining a petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage is well established by judicial precedent. *Elatos Restaurant Corp. v. Sava*, 632 F. Supp. 1049, 1054 (S.D.N.Y. 1986) (citing *Tongatapu Woodcraft Hawaii, Ltd. v. Feldman*, 736 F.2d 1305 (9th Cir. 1984); see also *Chi-Feng Chang v. Thornburgh*, 719 F. Supp. 532 (N.D. Texas 1989); *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, 623 F. Supp. 1080 (S.D.N.Y. 1985); *Ubeda v. Palmer*, 539 F. Supp. 647 (N.D. Ill. 1982), *aff'd*, 703 F.2d 571 (7th Cir. 1983). Counsel's reliance on the petitioner's gross receipts and wage expense is misplaced. Showing that the petitioner's gross receipts exceeded the proffered wage is insufficient. Similarly, showing that the petitioner paid wages in excess of the proffered wage is insufficient. In *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, 623 F. Supp. at 1084, the court held that CIS had properly relied on the petitioner's net income figure, as stated on the petitioner's corporate income tax returns, rather than the petitioner's gross income. The court specifically rejected the argument that the Service, now CIS, should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income.

If the net income the petitioner demonstrates it had available during that period, if any, added to the wages paid to the beneficiary during the period, if any, do not equal the amount of the proffered wage or more, CIS will review the petitioner's assets. We reject, however, any argument that the petitioner's total assets should have been considered in the determination of the ability to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner's total assets include depreciable assets that the petitioner uses in its business. Those depreciable assets will not be converted to cash during the ordinary course of business and will not, therefore, become funds available to pay the proffered wage. Further, the petitioner's total assets must be balanced by the petitioner's liabilities. Otherwise, they cannot properly be considered in the determination of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. Rather, CIS will consider *net current assets* as an alternative method of demonstrating the ability to pay the proffered wage.

Net current assets are the difference between the petitioner's current assets and current liabilities.<sup>1</sup> A corporation's year-end current assets are shown on Schedule L, lines 1(d) through 5(d). Its year-end current

<sup>1</sup> According to *Barron's Dictionary of Accounting Terms* 117 (3<sup>rd</sup> ed. 2000), "current assets" consist of items

liabilities are shown on lines 15(d) through 17(d). If a corporation's end-of-year net current assets are equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the petitioner is expected to be able to pay the proffered wage out of those net current assets.

The proffered wage is \$18,075.20 per year. The record reflects that during 1998 the petitioner had taxable income of -\$2,313.00 and net current assets of - \$18,046.00; during 1999 the petitioner had taxable income of -\$2,224.00 and net current assets of - \$24,672.00; and during 2000 the petitioner had taxable income of -\$7,578.00 and net current assets of - \$29,522.00. The petitioner could not pay the proffered wage of \$18,075.20 out of these figures.

After a review of the evidence it is concluded that the petitioner has not established that it had sufficient available funds to pay the salary offered as of the priority date of the petition and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not met that burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.

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having (in most cases) a life of one year or less, such as cash, marketable securities, inventory and prepaid expenses. "Current liabilities" are obligations payable (in most cases) within one year, such accounts payable, short-term notes payable, and accrued expenses (such as taxes and salaries). *Id.* at 118.